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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/882,597	06/15/2001	Edward Michael Silver	36968.203978 (BS00148)	8298
38823 7590 .02/21/2008 THOMAS, KAYDEN, HORSTEMEYER & RISLEY, LLP/ AT&T Delaware Intellectual Property, Inc. 600 GALLERIA PARKWAY, S.E. SUITE 1500 ATLANTA, GA 30339-5994			EXAMINER SALL, EL HADJI MALICK	
			ART UNIT 2157	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 02/21/2008	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/882,597

Applicant(s)

SILVER ET AL.

Examiner

El Hadji M. Sall

Art Unit

2157

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 December 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 and 20-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 and 20-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed December 4, 2007. Claims 1, 21 and 30 are amended. Claims 1-9 and 20-30 are pending. Claims 1-9 and 20-30 represent electronic mail (email) Internet application methods and systems.

2. ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.

Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 2, 4-9 and 20-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsai U.S. 6,839,741 in view of Fake et al U.S. 5,826,062.

Tsai teaches the invention substantially as claimed including facility for distributing and providing access to electronic mail message attachments (abstract)

As to claims 1 and 21, Tsai teaches a method and a system of manipulating email messages with an email network appliance comprising:

receiving an email message with an email network appliance, the email message having had attachment automatically deleted such that the email message is text only (column 1, line 66 to column 2, line 6. Examiner construes the first device (figure 1, item 12) as the server in claim 21);

Classifying the text only email message (column 2, line 4-6);

Inserting the text only email message into a classification container (column 2, lines 9-11; figure 4, item 86); and

Presenting the classification container in a classification display section (column 5, lines 62-64).

Tsai fails to teach explicitly attachments that cannot be viewed on the email appliance.

However, Fake teaches method and apparatus for converting and displaying a multimedia document at a client. Fake teaches attachments that cannot be viewed on the email appliance (column 3, lines 60-61, Fake discloses the OV user cannot view non-text attachments. Examiner construes the Office Vision (OV) user as the "email appliance").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Tsai in view of Fake to provide receiving an email message with an email network appliance that can only provide the text of a message, the email message having had attachments that cannot be viewed on the email network appliance automatically deleted such that the email message is text only. One would be motivated to do so to allow text messaging.

As to claim 2, Tsai teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising prompting a user to save a sent email message (figure 4, item 86).

As to claims 4 and 24, Tsai teaches the method and system of claims 1 and 23, wherein the email network appliance comprises an apparatus connected to a public switch network via an RJ-11 interface (column 5, lines 65-67).

As to claim 5, Tsai teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the email network appliance comprises an apparatus comprising a keyboard (column 5, line 65).

As to claims 6, Tsai teaches the method of claim 1 respectively, wherein the email network appliance comprises an email Internet appliance (figure 1).

As to claim 7, Tsai teaches the method of claim 3, further comprising prompting a user to save a sent email message (figure 4, item 86).

As to claim 8, Tsai teaches the method of claim 6, further comprising prompting a user to save a sent email message (figure 4, item 86).

As to claim 9, Tsai teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the display classification section comprises at least two sections, each section containing one classification container (figure 4, items 84 and 86).

As to claims 20 and 29, Tsai teaches the method and system of claims 1 and 22, further comprising reading a text only email message in a classification container, wherein all reading is performed off-line (figure 4, Tsai discloses the architecture of for the computer system of the recipient 14, the text only message is stored in the container 86, and inherently will be read off-line as needed).

As to claim 22, Tsai teaches the system of claim 21, further comprising: a client configured for receiving email message from a server, for classifying each of the plurality of email messages, for inserting the email message into a classification container, and for presenting the classification container is a classification display section (column 1, line 66 to column 2, line 11; column 5, lines 62-64).

As to claim 23, Tsai teaches the system of claim 22, wherein the client is housed in an email network appliance (figure 5).

As to claim 25, Tsai teaches the system of claim 23, wherein the email network appliance comprises an apparatus comprising a keyboard (column 5, line 65).

As to claim 26, Tsai teaches the system of claim 23 respectively, wherein the email network appliance comprises an email Internet appliance (figure 1).

As to claim 27, Tsai teaches the system of claim 22, further comprising prompting a user to save a sent email message (column 3, lines 34-38; column 5, lines 45-50).

As to claim 28, Tsai teaches the method of claim 22, wherein the display classification section comprises at least two sections, each section containing one classification container (figure 4, items 84 and 86).

4. Claims 3 and 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsai U.S. 6,839,741 in view of Fake et al. U.S. 5,826,062, and further in view of Cooper et al. U.S. 6,052,442.

Tsai teaches the invention substantially as claimed including facility for distributing and providing access to electronic mail message attachments (abstract).

As to claim 30, Tsai teaches a method of manipulating email messages with an email network appliance comprising:

Receiving an email message, the email message having had all attachments deleted such that the email message is text only (column 1, line 66 to column 2, line 6);

Classifying the text only email message (column 2, line 4-6);

Inserting the text only email message into a classification container (column 2, lines 9-11; figure 4, item 86);

Presenting the classification container in a classification display section comprising at least two sections, each section containing one classification container (column 5, lines 62-64; figure 4, items 82, 84 and 86);

Presenting a text only email message in a classification container, wherein all presenting of the text only email message is performed off-line and prompting a user to save a sent email message (figure 4, item 86, Tsai discloses the architecture of for the computer system of the recipient 14, the text only message is stored in the container 86, and inherently will be read off-line as needed;

Wherein the email network appliance comprises a handheld email internet appliance connected to a public switch network via an RJ-11 interface, the appliance further comprising a keyboard and a scrollable line display (figure 1, item 14; column 5, lines 65-67).

Tsai fails to teach explicitly attachments that cannot be viewed on the email appliance.

However, Fake teaches attachments that cannot be viewed on the email appliance (column 3, lines 60-61, Fake discloses the OV user cannot view non-text attachments. Examiner construes the Office Vision (OV) user as the "email appliance").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Tsai in view of Fake to provide receiving an email message with an email network appliance that can only provide the text of a message, the email message having had attachments that cannot be viewed on the email network appliance automatically deleted such that the email message is text only. One would be motivated to do so to allow text messaging.

Tsai fails to teach explicitly a scrollable line display capable of presenting at least six lines but no more than fifteen lines.

However, Cooper teaches internet answering machine. Cooper teaches a scrollable line display capable of presenting at least six lines but no more than fifteen lines (column 5, lines 9-16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Tsai in view of Cooper to provide a scrollable line display capable of presenting at least six lines but no more than fifteen lines. One would be motivated to do so to allow just a certain number of lines on display to avoid overloading the display.

As to claim 3, Tsai teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the email network appliance comprises an apparatus comprising a scrollable line display (figure 1, item 14).

Tsai fails to teach explicitly a scrollable line display capable of presenting at least six lines but no more than fifteen lines.

However, Cooper teaches internet answering machine. Cooper teaches a scrollable line display capable of presenting at least six lines but no more than fifteen lines (column 5, lines 9-16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Tsai in view of Cooper to provide a scrollable line display capable of presenting at least six lines but no more than fifteen lines. One would be motivated to do so to allow just a certain number of lines on display to avoid overloading the display.

5. *Response to Arguments*

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-9 and 20-30 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection

6.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner. In the case of amending the claimed invention, Applicant is respectfully requested to indicate the portion(s) of the specification which dictate(s) the structure relied on for proper interpretation and also to verify and ascertain the metes and bounds of the claimed invention.

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action..

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to El Hadji M Sall whose telephone number is 571-272-4010. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 571-272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

El Hadji Sall
Patent Examiner
Art Unit: 2157



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